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DORKING URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

A N N U A L R E P O R T S

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

and of

THE SENIOR SANITARY INSPECTOR

for the year

1950

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West Hill House,
West Hill,
Epsom.

September, 1951.

To the Chairman and Members of the
Dorking Urban District Council.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit an annual report for the year 1950, which has been prepared in accordance with Ministry of Health Circular 112/50. Under the same cover will be found the annual report of the Chief Sanitary Inspector.

So far as figures can provide a guide, the vital statistics suggest that 1950 was a healthy year in this district. Compared with the exceptionally high crude death rate for 1949, the rate for 1950 has declined to a level within the average for previous years. At 12.2 the local rate was higher than the rate for England and Wales (11.6) this being the usual relationship. This apparently unfortunate feature of the statistics is not due to unhealthy conditions prevailing in the district, but is explainable by the knowledge that the age constitution of the local population is considerably higher than normal. The exact figures will not be known until the results of the Census returns have been analysed; in the meantime the Registrar General has given a factor (0.84) to be applied to the crude rate for purposes of comparison. The use of the factor has the effect of reducing the death rate figure to 10.2. The infant mortality rate was 18.6, having fallen below 20 on two previous occasions only.

With regard to infectious diseases, the incidence was light with the exception of scarlet fever which provided fifty-three cases. For the third year in succession there were no cases of diphtheria. There were, unfortunately, two cases of acute poliomyelitis, both adults.

A considerable amount of space in these reports is devoted to a review of the camps on Boxhill, where there are two main problems requiring solution. One is to discourage and eventually prohibit, their use for permanent occupation, and the answer to this depends on the provision of alternative accommodation to anyone displaced. The other is to allow the use of the camps for recreational purposes and to encourage camping as a release from the cramped conditions under which many people exist, at the same time ensuring that due regard is paid to those precautions which are necessary for the preservation of public health.


As usual I have received the loyal support of the Senior Sanitary Inspector and his staff, and help and advice on several occasions from officers of other departments of the Council's service. I wish to offer my thanks to the Chairman and Members of the Council, particularly those of the Public Health Committee for the consideration which they have shown me during the year.

I am, Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

CYRUS IVE

Medical Officer of Health.



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DORKING URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

STAFF OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Medical Officer of Health

Cyrus Ive, M.B.,B.S.(Lond.),M.R.C.S.(Eng.),L.R.C.P.(Lond.),D.P.H.

Senior Sanitary Inspector

x D. Allan, M.S.I.A.,M.R.San.I.

Additional Sanitary Inspector

x/b F.R. Bealing, M.S.I.A. (Resigned 27. 7. 50.)

x C.F. Packham, M.S.I.A. (Appointed 4. 9. 50.)

Medical Officer of Health's Clerical Staff

Senior Clerk: C.H. Argent.

Shorthand/Typist: Miss F.I. Gardiner.

Telephonist: Miss M.E. Hamper.

Senior Sanitary Inspector's Clerical Staff

Clerk: R.M. Jamieson.

Rodent Operator: G. Anscomb.

(The Medical Officer of Health and his Clerical Assistants act in a similar capacity for the Borough of Epsom and Ewell, the Urban District of Leatherhead and the Rural District of Dorking and Horley).

x Holds the Royal Sanitary Institute Certificate as Inspector of Meat and Other Foods.

/b Holds the Royal Sanitary Institute Certificate in Sanitary Science applied to Public Buildings and Works.

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ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR

THE YEAR 1950

1. STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

Area (Acres)	...	...	...	...	9,511
Population (Census 1931)	...	...	...	...	15,204
Population (estimated mid-year 1950)	...	...	...	...	19,780
Number of inhabited houses according to the Rate Books at 31st December, 1950	...	...	...	...	5,331
Rateable value at 31st December, 1950	...	...	...	...	£ 203,481
Sum represented by a Penny Rate	...	...	...	...	£819

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR

Live Births:-	Total	Male	Female		
Total live births	322	174	148	) Birth rate per	
Legitimate	298	160	138	) 1,000	
Illegitimate	24	14	10	) Population	16.3

Still Births:-					
Total still births	5	2	3	) Rate per 1,000	
Legitimate	5	2	3	) total live and	
Illegitimate	-	-	-) still births	15.3

Deaths:- (not)	242	116	126	Crude death rate	12.2
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Deaths of Infants under 1 year of age:-

Total infant deaths	6	4	2
Legitimate	6	4	2
Illegitimate	-	-	-

Death rate of all infants per 1,000 live births 18.6

Death rate of legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births 20.1

Death rate of illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births -

Deaths from puerperal causes:-

	Deaths	Rate per 1,000 total (Live and Still)births
Puerperal and Post Abortive Sepsis	-	-
Other Maternal Causes	-	-

Deaths from:-

Measles	(all ages)	-
Whooping Cough	(all ages)	-
Diarrhoea	(under 2 years of age)	1
Neoplasm (Cancer etc.)	(all ages)	28

Table I shows a comparison of the vital statistics of the year for the district with those of England and Wales.

Table II shows a comparison of birth, death and infant mortality rates for the district since 1931, with the figures for England and Wales during the same period.

BIRTHS

Live births numbered 322, of which 174 were males and 148 were females, representing a birth rate of 16.3 per 1,000 population. A comparability factor (1.00) has been supplied by the Registrar General allowing for the differing age and sex distribution of the population in different areas, for use when comparing the local rate with those of other districts. The local rate is showing a tendency to settle after its considerable fluctuation in the previous 10 years. It shows a marked increase on the average for the period 1931-1940.

Five still births were registered during the year, giving a still birth rate of 0.25 compared with a rate of 0.37 per 1,000 population for England and Wales .

DEATHS

Deaths registered in the area after correction for inward and outward transfers numbered 242, representing a crude death rate of 12.2 per 1,000 of the estimated resident population, compared with the figure of 11.6 for England and Wales. The local death rate of 12.2 is reduced by the application of a comparability factor (0.84) to 10.2. The average age at death of males was 67 years and of females 70 years. Deaths in hospital or residential institutions amounted to 33 per cent of the total.

INFANT MORTALITY

Deaths of infants under one year of age numbered 6, of which 4 were males and 2 females. Five of the deaths occurred within 28 days of birth, and of these 3 occurred within 1 day. Four deaths were due to prematurity, one to asphyxiation in the course of delivery by Caesarian section, and one to staphylococcal pyogenes infection.

The infant mortality rate for the year was 18.6 per 1,000 live births. The rate is considerably below the figure of 29.8 for England and Wales, and is evidence of the devotion and care exercised by the majority of parents and by others having charge of infants. It reflects credit also on the methods of mothercraft which are taught by doctors and health visitors, and on the skill with which delicate and sick children are being treated.

POPULATION

The excess of births over deaths was 80. The registrar General's estimate of population rose from 19,640 in 1949 to 19,780 an increase of 140. The preliminary report on the 1951 Census indicates that this estimate is slightly low, and gives the total population of the district as 20,252.

TABLE 1. COMPARATIVE BIRTH-RATES, CIVILIAN
DEATH-RATES, ANALYSIS OF MORTALITY, MATERNAL
MORTALITY AND CASE RATES FOR CERTAIN INFECTIOUS
DISEASES IN THE YEAR 1950

	England and Wales	Dorking Urban District
<u>Rates per 1,000 Home Population</u>		
<u>BIRTHS</u>		
Live Births	15.8	16.3
Still Births	0.37	0.25
<u>DEATHS</u>		
All Causes	11.6	12.2
Typhoid and Paratyphoid	0.00	-
Whooping Cough	0.01	-
Diphtheria	0.00	-
Tuberculosis	0.36	0.51
Influenza	0.10	0.15
Smallpox	-	-
Acute Poliomyelitis and Polioencephalitis	0.02	-
Pneumonia	0.46	0.35
<u>NOTIFICATIONS (corrected)</u>		
Typhoid Fever	0.00	-
Paratyphoid Fever	0.01	-
Meningococcal Infections	0.03	-
Scarlet Fever	1.50	2.68
Whooping Cough	3.60	0.56
Diphtheria	0.02	-
Erysipelas	0.17	0.10
Smallpox	0.00	-
Measles	8.39	0.46
Pneumonia	0.70	-
Acute Poliomyelitis and Paralytic	0.13	0.10
Polioencephalitis Non-Paralytic	0.05	-
Food Poisoning	0.17	-
<u>Rates per 1,000 Live Births</u>		
Deaths under 1 year of age	29.8	18.6
Deaths from Diarrhoea and Enteritis under two years of age	1.9	3.1
<u>Rates per 1,000 Total (Live and Still) Births</u>		
Notifications (corrected) of Puerperal Fever and Pyrexia	5.81	42.81
<u>Maternal Mortality:</u>		
Puerperal and Post Abortive Sepsis	0.12	-
Other Maternal Causes	0.69	-

TABLE II

COMPARATIVE BIRTH, DEATH AND INFANT MORTALITY RATES

Period	Average Annual Birth Rate per 1,000 Population. (Annual Rates 1941-1950)		Average Annual Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Population. (Annual Rates 1941-1950)		Average Annual Death Rate of Children under 1 year of age per 1,000 Live Births. (Annual Rates 1941-1950)	
	England and Wales	Dorking Urban District	England and Wales	Dorking Urban District	England and Wales	Dorking Urban District
1931 - 1940	14.9	14.4	12.2	12.2	58	31.0
1941	14.2	13.0	12.9	13.0	59	34.9
1942	15.8	16.7	11.6	12.8	49	30.4
1943	16.5	16.7	12.1	13.5	49	44.6
1944	17.6	20.5	11.6	13.9	46	42.0
1945	16.1	15.0	11.4	12.4	46	17.6
1946	19.1	18.3	11.5	11.3	43	16.6
1947	20.5	18.7	12.0	11.7	41	28.7
1948	17.9	16.2	10.8	11.1	31	22.0
1949	16.7	16.8	11.7	14.9	32	36.4
1950	15.8	16.3	11.6	12.2	29.8	18.6

TABLE III

CAUSES OF DEATH IN THE DORKING URBAN DISTRICT

	M	F	TOTAL
1. Tuberculosis of the Respiratory System	8	1	9
2. Other forms of Tuberculosis	1	-	1
3. Syphilitic Disease	-	-	-
4. Diphtheria	-	-	-
5. Whooping Cough	-	-	-
6. Meningococcal Infections	-	-	-
7. Acute Poliomyelitis	-	-	-
8. Measles	-	-	-
9. Other infective and parasitic diseases	1	-	1
10. Malignant neoplasm, stomach	4	2	6
11. Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus.	2	1	3
12. Malignant neoplasm, breast.	-	4	4
13. Malignant neoplasm, uterus.	-	3	3
14. Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	8	4	12
15. Leukaemia, aleukaemia.	2	1	3
16. Diabetes.	-	1	1
17. Vascular lesions of nervous system.	16	21	37
18. Coronary disease, angina.	15	15	30
19. Hypertension with heart disease.	2	3	5
20. Other heart disease.	21	28	49
21. Other circulatory disease.	5	11	16
22. Influenza.	-	3	3
23. Pneumonia.	4	3	7
24. Bronchitis.	5	1	6
25. Other diseases of respiratory system.	-	-	-
26. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum.	3	2	5
27. Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	1	-	1
28. Nephritis and nephrosis.	2	-	2
29. Hyperplasia of prostate.	2	-	2
30. Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion.	-	-	-
31. Congenital malformations.	2	3	5
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases	11	16	27
33. Motor vehicle accidents.	1	1	2
34. All other accidents.	-	1	1
35. Suicide.	-	1	1
36. Homicide and operations of war.	-	-	-
	116	126	242

2. GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA

LABORATORY FACILITIES

Laboratories available to medical practitioners are situated at the East Surrey Hospital, Redhill, and St. John's Hospital, Redhill. Examinations of specimens in connection with the diagnosis and treatment of infectious diseases can be referred to the Public Health Laboratory, of the Medical Research Council situated at West Hill House, Epsom.

AMBULANCE FACILITIES

The public ambulance service is under the control of the Surrey County Council, who have given the following information regarding the use of the service.

In accidents in the home or elsewhere or in sudden illness in the streets and public places, any responsible person may call the ambulance to remove the patient (if by telephone use the local Emergency Calling System). Normal maternity cases will be removed if the applicant can give evidence that a maternity bed has been booked. Maternity cases with serious complications, or where birth is imminent, will not normally be moved without the authority of a doctor or certified midwife who should travel with the patient in the ambulance. The removal of other cases of illness or accident will be arranged by the hospital concerned or by the medical practitioner in charge of the patient. For private removals a written request accompanied by a doctor's certificate should be made to the County Medical Officer for his consideration. Providing that the requirements are fulfilled, no charge will be made to users.

The main ambulance station for the area is the Smallfields section of the Redhill County Hospital (Telephone Smallfield 271) with a sub-station at Dorking.

HOSPITAL ACCOMMODATION

Hospital accommodation, including that for infectious diseases is provided by the Regional Hospital Board. During the year 28 patients were removed to hospitals for infectious diseases, the following hospitals being involved in providing accommodation - Westcott (25), Wandle Valley, Mitcham (1), The Grove, Tooting (1), Western Hospital, Fulham (1).

CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES.

CARE OF MOTHERS, YOUNG CHILDREN ETC. - The provision of services relating to the care of mothers and young children, midwifery, health visiting, home nursing, immunisation and vaccination, ambulance and domestic help are the responsibility of the Surrey County Council as local health authority. Day-to-day administration has been delegated to the Southern Divisional Health Sub-Committee and its officers, with headquarters at Caberfeigh, Hatchlands Road, Redhill (Tel.No.Redhill 3206).

I am indebted to the Divisional Medical Officer for the following information relating to clinics in the area.

A time-table of clinics available is set out below:-

Ante-natal Clinic	Dorking County Hospital	Friday, 9.30 a.m.
Maternity and Child Welfare Clinics	(1) S.C.C. Clinic, Dene St. Dorking.	Mons. & Weds. afternoons 2 - 4 p.m.
	(2) Brockham Homes, Brockham. (Voluntary).	1st & 3rd Fridays at 2 p.m.
	(3) The Reading Room, Westcott.	2 & 4 Mons. at 2 p.m.
	(4) The Brodie Hall, Box Hill.	2 & 4 Weds. at 2 p.m.
	(5) Village Hall, Nth. Holmwood.	1 & 3 Thurs. at 2 p.m.

Time-table of Clinics (contd)

General School Medical Minor Ailments Clinics	S.C.C.Clinic, Dene St.Dorking.	Tues.9.30 - 12 noon
Dental Clinic	" " " "	By appointment
Eye Clinic	" " " "	By appointment
Tuberculosis Dispensary	" " " "	1 & 3 Fridays 10.0.a.m.
Scabies Treatment Clinic	Dorking County Hospital, Out-patients Department.	By appointment
Venereal Diseases Clinics	Royal Surrey County Hospital, Guildford.	Males- Tues. & Fri. 5 - 7 p.m. Females- Mons. 2 - 7 p.m. Thurs.9.30.-11a.m.
	Redhill County Hospital, Earlswood Common.	Males- Mons. 5 - 7 p.m. Females - Weds. 5 - 7 p.m.

(And at the Out-patient Departments of many London Hospitals).

3. SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

WATER

There are two companies which undertake the supply of water to the district. Mickleham, Box Hill and Brockham are supplied by the East Surrey Water Company, and the remainder of the area by the Dorking Water Company.

The bulk of the water supplied by the East Surrey Water Company is obtained from borings into chalk at Purley, Kenley and Leatherhead. Before distribution it is softened by the addition of lime, and chlorinated and dechlorinated after an adequate period of contact. The methods of purification in use are adequate to deal with any possible pollution which might occur.

The Dorking Water Company obtains its water from a series of fifteen wells situated a little to the south of the Pippbrook stream shortly before it reaches the western outskirts of Dorking. The boreholes extend to a depth of 130 feet into the Folkestone beds, from which the water is siphoned to a reservoir at the works. After chlorination it is pumped into covered service reservoirs.

The district is fortunate in the adequacy of its water supplies.

Reports on 8 samples of the Dorking Water Company's supply were received, all of which were satisfactory.

As the East Surrey Water Company supplies several local authorities' areas, a system of sampling in rotation has been so arranged that a sample of the supply is taken at weekly intervals throughout the year.

As will be seen by the following figures, the great majority of houses are provided with a piped water supply delivered internally:-

Dwelling-houses supplied by wells	3
" " " " standpipes	21
" " " " piped main supply	5,286
" " " " piped private supply	3
" " " " other means	3

Water (contd).

As reported previously, there are several camp sites in the district where, owing to the housing shortage, caravans and temporary structures are being permanently occupied. The water supply in all these cases is from the mains, delivered through standpipes situated at various distances from the dwellings. Several additional standpipes were installed during the year.

PUBLIC CLEANSING

Refuse collection continued on a weekly basis in the town area, and fortnightly in the outlying villages.

Disposal continued to be partly by incineration at the Council's destructor and partly by tipping at abandoned sewage works at Westcott and North Holmwood.

The space available at the old North Holmwood sewage works diminished rapidly during the year. Controlled tipping methods were not used, and as a result there was some nuisance from flies. On the advice of the Public Health Department, the open tipping face was much reduced, and this, combined with regular treatments with Gammexane dust, overcame the nuisance.

In view of the limited facilities for refuse disposal the Council thoroughly investigated the possibilities of setting up a new controlled tip, and negotiations began for the use of a site in a disused chalkpit off Limeway Terrace, just north of the town. Residents in the immediate neighbourhood of the proposed site were informed of the project and were given an opportunity of expressing their own views, and of hearing the Council's, at an informal meeting. The residents were obviously apprehensive as to the possibility of nuisances arising from dust, small flies and rodents, but were assured that the measures of control which would be applied would obviate such trouble. It appears that these fears arose partly from the presence, in Rammore Road, of a tip intended only for old iron, but which, owing to unauthorised use by members of the public for the dumping of putrescible refuse, gave rise to nuisance from time to time. The Council undertook to discontinue the use of this tip and to cover it in, and this work was put in hand at the end of the year.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE

There are two sewage disposal works within the area, situated at Pixham Lane and at Brockham. The Pixham Lane works deal with sewage from Dorking, Mickleham and Westcott, and consist of settling tanks, filters and humus tanks, the effluent being discharged into the River Mole. Sludge is disposed of on the lower slopes of Box Hill, to which it is forced by compressed air through pipes from the works.

The proposed alterations mentioned in my last report were not commenced during 1950. The Minister of Health indicated that he would be prepared to give loan sanction on receipt of details and tenders, but owing to staff shortages, the Engineer and Surveyor had no option but to delay the matter.

The Brockham works deal with sewage from Brockham, North Holmwood, and adjacent points of the Dorking and Horley Rural District. They consist of detritus tanks, settling tanks, percolating filters and humus tanks, the effluent being discharged into the River Mole. The preparation of plans and specifications for the extensions at these works will be put in hand as soon as the Pixham Lane works scheme has passed the stage of approved tender.

Drainage and Sewerage (contd)

Complaints from a resident in Middle Street, Brockham about a stench from the sewer, were investigated. It was found that a chemical effluent was passing into the sewer from premises in the area of the neighbouring authority. By the end of the year the nuisance appeared to have stopped, though subsequently, as will be described in my report for 1951, there was a recurrence which created a very serious nuisance.

The cesspool problem on Box Hill has not lessened. During the summer months the Council's two cesspool emptying vehicles are fully occupied in coping with the demands on their services, mainly due to the influx of visitors to the caravan sites. Even during the winter, owing to the number of permanent inhabitants - of both caravans and permanent dwellings, the need for a readily available service continues. As the Council gives a free emptying once a quarter (any additional emptyings being charged at a rate per vehicle load), the service is rather costly, particularly as there is no space available on Box Hill for the discharge of the vehicle contents. These were deposited on land some 2 to 3 miles away near the foot of Pebblecombe Hill until nuisance arose through saturation of the ground, after which an additional 2 miles journey was necessary to reach a point where discharge into the Brockham sewers could be effected.

CAMP SITES AND MOVEABLE DWELLINGS

Sites in respect of which licences were issued by the Local Authority under Section 269 of the Public Health Act, 1936, authorising their use for moveable dwellings, numbered 14.

In addition licences to erect or station and use a moveable dwelling were issued in respect of 7 such dwellings.

The County Medical Officer and the County District Medical Officers of Health drew up a set of standard conditions relating to sites used for permanent occupation, as follows:-

Site

1. To have suitable soil and sub-soil.
2. To be readily accessible from public roads.
3. To have a low water table and be free from flooding during periods of permissive occupation.

Water Supply

1. Where more than 8 caravans, main water supply to be laid on and distributed to standpipes, suitably protected from frost and so located to be not more than 50 yards from any caravan or dwelling.
2. Suitable paved access to be provided to each standpipe.
3. Where a public or other suitable supply is not available, any alternative arrangements must satisfy the requirements of the local Sanitary Authority.

Sewerage and Sewage Disposal

All sites.

1. A water carriage system of drainage must be provided and connected either to a public sewer or to a properly designed and adequate system of sewage disposal in an approved position on the site.

Sewerage and
Sewage Disposal (contd.)

Sites with more than 15 caravans or dwellings

1. A water carriage system of drainage must be provided and connected either to a public sewer or to a properly designed and adequate sewage disposal plant located in an approved position on the site.
2. Sanitary blocks must be provided in convenient and approved positions about the camp. The extent of the accommodation in each sanitary block will depend upon the total number of caravans or dwellings on the site and the following is a schedule of requirements for not exceeding 20 caravans or dwellings.

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Showers or baths	2	2	4
Water closets	2	3	5
Lavatory basins	3	3	6
Urinals	1	-	1

Hot water supply and facilities for washing and ironing clothes.

Refuse collection
and Disposal

Full size, individual properly constructed and covered dustbins to be provided to each caravan or dwelling and contents to be disposed of in an approved manner unless the local authority undertakes collection.

Fire Precautions

Adequate arrangements to be readily available for dealing with outbreaks of fire.

Footways

Footways and roadways to be provided where necessary properly constructed of suitable materials, to give adequate access about the site and to each caravan or dwelling.

Density

The maximum permitted density to be 75 persons per acre.

Domestic Animals

The keeping of domestic animals which involves sheds and the keeping of animals in general so as to create a nuisance not to be allowed.

Bicycles,
Perambulators, etc.

Suitable buildings to be provided in approved positions on the site, for the collective storage of bicycles, perambulators, camp equipment, etc.

The above recommendations in general were to be regarded as a guide rather than a rigid rule, and might be varied to meet local circumstances, any departure from them, however, being made only with the agreement of the District Medical Officer of Health and the County Planning Officer.

It should be noted, too, that their primary intention was to control, through conditions attached to planning consent, any new sites intended for permanent occupation - fulfilling the need, perhaps, of emergency housing sites.

The County District Medical Officers of Health also prepared a similar set of conditions for holiday sites but these have not yet been issued as accepted recommendations.

By far the greatest problem in this district is in the Box Hill area. The Council's attitude is that these sites should not be regarded as emergency housing sites, and it would not be prepared to condone such use. It is true that many families are in permanent occupation of caravans on Box Hill sites, but the Council's aim is to ensure that as soon as possible those sites should revert to, and be restricted to, holiday use.

The Surrey County Council, as Local Planning Authority for the Box Hill area, decided to have a detailed survey of four sites on the north side of Boxhill Road, and asked if the Public Health Department could assist. As a result, the Senior Sanitary Inspector, with the approval of the Dorking Council, spent a great deal of time obtaining information about the various dwellings on these sites. His report contains a summary of the results of his visits and inspections.

In addition, the owners of the sites were invited to a meeting, the recommended standards were discussed and the owners were asked to investigate (either jointly or separately) the provision of drainage facilities, and the re-organisation of their sites, and to submit proposals to the County Planning Officer,

SHOPS ACT, 1934

During the year, 40 inspections of shops were made. The conditions found and action taken are shown in the Senior Sanitary Inspector's Report, which also contains details of the record of all shops in the district.

SWIMMING BATHS AND POOLS

Three privately owned open air swimming pools were open to the public during the summer months. The Sanitary Inspectors made 24 visits and took 19 samples for bacteriological examination. Of these, 2 taken from different pools, disclosed the presence of faecal coli in small numbers 1 per 100 ml. in each case. The owners were advised to increase the chlorine dosage, and all subsequent samples were satisfactory.

SMOKE ABATEMENT

No action was necessary during the year.

RAG FLOCK ACTS, 1911 and 1928

There was no increase in the number of premises (6) previously reported as using rag flock for either upholstery, mattresses, or the manufacture of soft toys.

No samples were taken during the year.

SCHOOLS

The defects in the sanitary accommodation at Westcott School, mentioned in last year's report, were rectified.

ERADICATION OF BED BUGS

The Council's Rodent Operator also deals with bed-bugs and other insect pests, under the supervision of the Senior Sanitary Inspector, who gives full details of the year's work.

INSPECTION OF FACTORIES

(1) Inspections for purposes of Provisions as to health, including inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors:

Premises (1)	Number on Register (2)	Insp- ections (3)	Written Noticos (4)	Occupiers Prosecuted (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1,2,3,4 & 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	16	1	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	87	18	-	-
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers premises).	3	-	-	-
TOTAL	106	19	-	-

(2) Cases in which defects were found:

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found:				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted.
	Found	Reme- died	Referred		
			to H.M. Insp- ector	by H.M. Insp- ector.	
Want of cleanliness (S.1.)	-	1	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S.2.)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable Temperature (S.3.)	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate Ventilation (S.4.)	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6.)	-	1	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7.)					
(a) Insufficient	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	1	2	-	2	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to out-work).	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	1	4	-	2	-

Inspection of Factories (contd.)

The factories in the register are classified as follows:-

	<u>Power</u>	<u>Non-Power</u>
Motor Vehicle Repair	12	1
Electricity Generating Station	1	-
Gas Works	1	-
Cable Making	1	-
Tent Making	1	-
Clothiers	3	2
Cleaning and Pressing	3	1
Upholsterers, etc.	1	3
Lampshades, etc.	1	-
Laundries	2	-
Furriers	1	-
Flour Mills	1	-
Provender Mills	2	-
Bakehouses	9	1
Timber and Fencing	1	-
Aerated Water	1	-
Coach Building	2	-
Cork Processing	1	-
Boot Repairs	6	-
Agricultural Engineers	3	-
Sausage Manufacturers	6	-
Paper Baling	1	-
Wire Processing	1	-
Watch Repairs	2	-
Radio Engineers	4	1
Printing	4	-
Builders, Engineering and Joinery	6	4
Sheet Metal	1	-
Engineering (general)	4	-
Bacon Curing, Coffee Grinding, etc.	1	-
Monumental Mason	-	1
Leaded Window Manufacture	-	1
Cooker and Meter Repairs	1	-
Brickmaking	1	-
Fish Curing	-	1
Crumpets	1	-
Ice-Cream and Confectionery	1	-
Firewood	1	-
	<u>87</u>	<u>16</u>

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE DISTRICT

Full details of premises visited, defects or nuisances discovered, and the action taken under the appropriate legal provisions will be found in the report of the Senior Sanitary Inspector, with the results obtained.

HOUSING

The year's statistics in connection with housing are set out below.

Since my last report there has been no improvement in the matter of repairs. Indeed, owing to the rising cost of materials and labour, the question of "reasonable" or "unreasonable" expense, where extensive repairs are needed, becomes more and more difficult, as rents, the medium through which an owner expects his outlay to be reimbursed, have remained static.

Housing (contd.)

The premises classified below as being unfit for human habitation consisted of an old wooden building, damp and in a bad state of repair, lacking main drainage, and not capable of being rendered fit at a reasonable expense. The owner submitted an undertaking that once the present tenant was rehoused, the premises would not be relet for human habitation unless the Council were previously satisfied that they had been rendered fit.

I. Inspection of dwelling houses during the year:

1.	(a) Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts).	116
	(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	417
2.	(a) Number of dwelling houses (included under sub-head 1 above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations 1925.	12
	(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	75
3.	Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	1
4.	Number of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects fit for human habitation	88

II. Remedy of defects during the year without service of formal notices:

Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers.	56
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III. Action under Statutory Powers during the year:

A. Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936:

(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	6
(2) Number of dwelling houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices:	
(a) by owners	13
(b) by Local Authority in default of owners	Nil

B. Proceedings under Public Health Acts:

(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied.	33
(2) Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:	
(a) by owners	34
(b) by Local Authority in default of owners	1

C. Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936:

(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	Nil
(2) Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	Nil

Housing (contd.)

D.Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936:

- (1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms
in respect of which Closing Orders were made Nil
- (2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms
in respect of which the Closing Orders were
determined, the tenement or room having been
rendered fit Nil

IV. Housing Act, 1936 - Overcrowding:

Once again the figures of new cases of overcrowding are derived from the Sanitary Inspectors' visits to housing applicants.

During the year 305 of these visits were made.

Cases found during the last five years may be summarised as follows:-

	Part houses, rooms etc. during -		Whole houses during	
	1946-49	1950	1946-49	1950
Overcrowded by $\frac{1}{2}$ unit	221	29	33	7
" " 1 "	96	18	32	6
" " $1\frac{1}{2}$ units	35	11	3	1
" " 2 "	18	4	6	4
" " $2\frac{1}{2}$ "	6	-	5	2
" " 3 "	2	-	5	-
" " $3\frac{1}{2}$ "	2	-	-	-
" " 4 "	-	1	-	-
" " 5 "	-	-	1	-
" " 6 "	-	-	1	-
	380	63	91	20

The cases of overcrowding known to be abated - by rehousing of sub-tenants or by improved circumstances through their own efforts, are as follows:-

	Part houses, rooms etc. during		Whole houses during	
	1946-49	1950	1946-49	1950
Overcrowding abated by $\frac{1}{2}$ unit	76	66	7	5
" " " 1 "	30	37	12	2
" " " $1\frac{1}{2}$ units	23	13	3	1
" " " 2 "	11	5	2	1
" " " $2\frac{1}{2}$ "	1	3	1	1
" " " 3 "	-	1	2	-
" " " $3\frac{1}{2}$ "	1	3	-	-
" " " 6 "	-	1	-	-
	142	129	27	10

The abatement of known cases of overcrowding continues steadily as more new houses become available. In addition, other families, by their own efforts, have found accommodation more suitable for their needs, and the above figures for 1950 include 101 such families who had formerly been overcrowded in rooms or part houses, and 3 in whole houses.

REHOUSING

During the year 43 new Council houses were completed and occupied. This makes a total, to the end of 1950, of 213 plus 4 rebuilt after destruction by bombs during the war.

Forty-one houses were built by private enterprise, and 11 other units were made available by the conversion of large empty houses. In addition, 2 police houses and 2 agricultural cottages were erected in the district.

At the end of the year 50 families were still housed in premises requisitioned and converted by the Council. Of the 27 ex-army huts formerly reported, 20 were still occupied, 7 having been demolished after the rehousing of the occupants.

5. INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

The Council's duties with regard to milk are now limited to the registration of distributors and dairies, with the enforcement of the relevant parts of the Milk and Dairies Regulations, the licensing of those distributors who sell designated milk, either raw or heat treated, in the district, under the appropriate Special Designations Regulations, and the important function of sampling the various milk supplies, as a routine part of their work for the safeguarding of public health.

There is now a modern pasteurising plant in the district, and although the licensing authority is the Surrey County Council, the Senior Sanitary Inspector acts as the agent of the County Medical Officer for the purpose of inspection, supervision, sampling and making recommendations as to licensing.

In addition, pasteurised milk is available from four sources outside the Urban District.

MILK SAMPLES

During the year 152 samples of milk retailed in the Urban District were taken by the Sanitary Inspectors, and the summary of results is given below:

(1) Undesignated Milk.

No. of Samples	Methylene Blue Test		Coliform Test				Within Accredited Standard	
	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Present in tubes of 1/100 ml.				No.	%
5	5	Nil	5	-	-	-	5	100

(2) Pasteurised Milk

No. of samples	Methylene Blue Reductase Test		Phosphatase Test	
	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
122	118	4	122	-

(3) Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised) Milk

No. of samples	Methylene Blue Reductase Test		Phosphatase Test	
	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
25	13	7	23	2

The unsatisfactory reports on the Pasteurised and T.T.(Pasteurised) milk were notified to the districts where the milk was produced so that investigations could be made at the source.

Of the 2 failures on the Phosphatase Test, 1 could not be accounted for, while the other appeared to be due to a faulty recording instrument.

In addition to the above-mentioned samples, 1 sample of raw undesignated milk was submitted for biological examination. The result was negative.

Milk Supply (contd.)

Milk sold under Special Designations.

The following licences for the sale of designated milks, granted by the Dorking Urban District Council, were in operation during the year:-

(a) Milk (Special Designation)(Raw Milk) Regulations, 1949.

Dealer's licence to sell "Tuberculin Tested" milk	7
Supplementary licence to sell "Tuberculin Tested" milk	3

(b) Milk (Special Designation)(Pasteurised and Sterilised Milk) Regulations, 1949

Dealer's licence to sell "Pasteurised" milk	6
Dealer's licence to sell "Sterilised" milk	2
Supplementary licence to sell "Pasteurised" milk	3
Supplementary licence to sell "Sterilised" milk	1

MEAT AND OTHER FOODS

The Senior Sanitary Inspector's report contains information regarding the inspection of animals after slaughter at a private slaughterhouse, and details of unsound food surrendered and destroyed.

ICE-CREAM

The ice-cream samples taken by the Sanitary Inspectors are listed in Mr. Allan's report. It will be noted that the system of provisional grading, based on the result of the methylene blue reductase test, still operates.

FOOD HYGIENE

The Senior Sanitary Inspector's Report contains a list of the premises connected with food, together with details of action taken under Section 13 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938.

In a district such as Dorking, the best method of achieving the co-operation of the food trade in hygienic methods appears to be the individual approach by the sanitary inspectors during their routine visits or when called in to inspect apparently unsound food. By this means, a steady improvement, both in methods and premises, is being effected.

ADULTERATION OF FOOD

The County Council is the administrative authority for the sections of the Food and Drugs Act dealing with adulteration. Information has been received that during the year 86 samples were taken in this district for chemical analysis, and that during the same period 1,864 samples were taken within the administrative area of the County.

Of those taken in this district, 60 were of milk, 6 of canned fish, 4 of sausages, and 2 each of glace cherries, ginger and spirits. The remainder comprised miscellaneous articles of foodstuff.

Two samples of milk, 1 of sausage and 1 of canned fish were found to be below standard. No prosecutions were undertaken.

NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASE

Table IV shows the number of cases of infectious diseases notified during 1950, classified according to age and sex, together with the number of patients removed to hospital, and the number of deaths, if any, from the various diseases.

SMALLPOX - No case of smallpox was notified during the year.

SMALLPOX CONTACTS - One passenger of s.s. "Cilicia" and 1 member of the crew of s.s. "Strathnaver", came to stay in the district after these ships had docked from voyages on which cases of smallpox had occurred. Both had been vaccinated before disembarkation. Daily visits or enquiries were made to ascertain the state of health of each of these possible contacts, who were otherwise permitted full freedom of movement.

VACCINATION AGAINST SMALLPOX - During the year notifications were received from general practitioners of 133 primary vaccinations and 56 revaccinations performed by them. Included in these are 98 vaccinations done on children before they had reached the age of one year, equivalent to approximately 30% of the number of births taking place during the year. The comparative figure for 1949 was 18%. This increase suggests that the right course was adopted when the Vaccination Act with its element of compulsory treatment by public vaccinators was repealed and was substituted by a voluntary system in which the family doctor and the staff of the local health authority both have an active interest.

SCARLET FEVER - Fifty-three notifications of scarlet fever were received during the year, as against 50 in the previous year. Twenty-five cases were admitted to hospital for treatment, and the remainder were nursed at home. The notification rate per 1,000 population was 2.68 compared with 1.50 for England and Wales. The illness was in most instances of a mild type.

DIPHTHERIA - For the third consecutive year no case of diphtheria was notified in the district. The notification rate for England and Wales was 0.02 per 1,000 population.

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION - Treatment can be obtained from general practitioners under the terms of the National Health Service Act, or from clinics arranged by the local health authority, these being held at regular intervals at all Infant Welfare Centres serving the district. These arrangements are intended primarily for infants and others under school age. For the treatment of school children in large groups, clinics are held on the school premises in conjunction with the education authority. Great assistance has been given by Head Teachers and their staff in the organisation of the work at the schools visited during the year.

Notifications were received from various sources that 239 children received primary treatment and 126 received reinforcing doses. Possibly some children may have been treated privately or in other districts, about whom information has not been received. The following figures show how the facilities for treatment have been used.

	<u>Primary Treatment</u>	<u>Reinforcing Treatment</u>
Treated at clinics and schools	94	114
Treated by general practitioners	<u>145</u>	<u>12</u>
	<u>239</u>	<u>126</u>

Of the total number of children receiving primary treatment, 80 completed treatment before reaching the age of 1 year.

Diphtheria Immunisation (contd.)

Of the estimated child population of the district it is known that 900 under the age of 5 years, and 2270 over 5 years but under 15 years have received treatment, equivalent to percentages of 55.5 and 82.8 respectively of the estimated population of those age groups.

Active immunisation against diphtheria has now been in operation in the district since 1935 and can claim a part in the reduction of the incidence and mortality rates which have occurred. The downward tendency of these rates can be seen by referring to Table V. It is estimated that the risk of an untreated child contracting diphtheria is 4 times as great as that of an immunised child, and that the risk of death is nearly 30 times as great.

It is important that the numbers immunised should not be allowed to fall, and in this respect two circumstances have arisen which may have some adverse effect. First, the absence of diphtheria from the district for a considerable period tends to create a false sense of security in parents. Second, the publicity given to reports on the possible association of immunisation with the occurrence of poliomyelitis. It had been noted that in a very small proportion of children paralysis occurred in the limb injected with the immunising agent within 4 weeks of the injection. It was not suggested that the injection caused poliomyelitis, but that it did have some effect in deciding the area of paralysis. The postponement of treatment during the time when the infection is known to be prevalent in the area is the natural precaution to be taken. At other times parents should be strongly encouraged to make certain that their children are immunised.

FOOD POISONING

No case of food poisoning was notified during the year. The incidence rate was 0.17 per 1,000 population for England and Wales.

ACUTE ANTERIOR POLIOMYELITIS (Infantile Paralysis)

Both cases notified were adult females. The first notification was received in August, the patient being a visitor who had been in the district a few days only before the onset of her illness, and it was probable that she contracted the infection before her arrival. She was admitted to hospital with slight paralysis of the left arm. The second notification was received in September. The patient was admitted to hospital with partial respiratory paralysis and was still under treatment at the end of the year. In this case also it was possible that the infection may have been contracted outside the district.

The notification rate was 0.10 per 1,000 population compared with the rate of 0.18 for England and Wales.

Information was also received of a child normally resident in Dorking becoming ill with poliomyelitis while away on holiday.

PUERPERAL PYREXIA

Fourteen cases of puerperal pyrexia were received during the year, all from the maternity section of the Dorking County Hospital. The notification rate for puerperal pyrexia was 42.81 per 1,000 live and still births compared with 5.81 for England and Wales. A reason for the high local rate is the fact that the hospital admission area extends for a considerable distance outside the urban district, and that a proportion of the maternity patients are selected for admission because of abnormal conditions likely to cause difficult confinements with subsequent rise of temperature in the puerperium. Nine of the patients notified were normally resident outside the Dorking Urban District.

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM

During the year 1 notification of ophthalmia neonatorum was received from the Dorking County Hospital.

WHOOPIING COUGH

The number of notifications was 11 compared with 63 in 1949. The case rate was 0.56 per 1,000 population against 3.60 for England and Wales. No deaths occurred from the disease.

Encouraging results have been reported in some of the controlled investigations which have been carried out under the aegis of the Medical Research Council into the effectiveness of various products claimed to be effective in preventive treatment of whooping cough. In the near future the treatment should be as readily available as is immunisation against diphtheria, and so perhaps what is now one of the most distressing and dangerous illnesses of childhood will be rendered innocuous.

MEASLES

Nine notifications of measles were received during the year, giving a case rate of 0.46 per 1,000 population compared with the rate of 3.39 for England and Wales. No deaths occurred from the disease.

TUBERCULOSIS

At the end of the year the tuberculosis register contained the names of 63 men and 50 women, who at some time in their lives have been notified as suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis, and 18 men and 22 women suffering from the non-pulmonary form of the disease. The total of 153 exceeds that of 1949 by 9, there having been added the names of 13 persons already resident in the district and 12 persons previously notified in other areas now living in the district, and there having been removed the names of 3 notified persons who have removed from the district, 3 who are regarded as recovered, and 10 who have died.

An analysis into the types of disease, sex and age groups of the new additions to the register is to be found in Table VI. The greatest incidence fell on persons aged between 20 and 45 years.

Nine deaths occurred from pulmonary tuberculosis, representing an annual death rate of 0.46 per 1,000 population. There was 1 death from the non-pulmonary form of the disease, giving a death rate of 0.05 per 1,000 population. The total death rate from all forms of tuberculosis was 0.51 compared with the rate of 0.36 for England and Wales. The abnormally low death rate from tuberculosis in 1949 is probably the reason for the high rate of this year, the average for the two years being about the average for previous years.

The prevention of tuberculous disease calls for the solution of several problems. Some of these, including the provision of adequate medical services, a sufficient number of hospital beds where modern methods of treatment can be carried out, of residential accommodation for infectious patients not able to be given effective isolation in their own houses, are matters under the control of other authorities. The question of rehousing, which can be of great importance in the prevention of infection, is one for this authority to deal with. Among the houses allocated in the post-war period, 20 have been let to families with a tuberculous member.

The most promising factor in obtaining a reduction in the incidence of tuberculous disease is the use of B.C.G. Vaccination if the claims made on its behalf are substantiated. At present this treatment is reserved for certain classes of persons at special risk of becoming infected, and for a large group of volunteers taken from children of school leaving age who have been made the subject of a controlled investigation.

TABLE V

INCIDENCE OF DIPHTHERIA IN THE DORKING URBAN DISTRICT 1934 - 1950

Year	Number of Cases Notified	Incidence rate per 1,000 Population	Number of Deaths	Mortality rate per 1,000 Population	Immunisation. No. of primary treatments in each year.
1934	1	0.06	-	-	-
1935	4	0.24	1	0.06	116
1936	19	1.14	2	0.12	32
1937	4	0.24	0	-	124
1938	2	0.12	1	0.06	53
1939	4	0.22	2	0.11	238
1940	3	0.15	-	-	124
1941	3	0.14	-	-	700
1942	1	0.05	-	-	637
1943	1	0.05	-	-	690
1944	-	-	-	-	288
1945	1	0.05	-	-	344
1946	-	-	-	-	234
1947	1	0.05	-	-	267
1948	-	-	-	-	294
1949	-	-	-	-	233
1950	-	-	-	-	239

	Primary notifications relating to persons resident in the Dorking Urban District				Secondary notifications of persons already notified in other districts and now resident in the Dorking Urban District.				Deaths			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Under 1 year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 to 5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 to 10	1	-	-	2	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
10 to 15	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 to 20	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
20 to 25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
25 to 35	-	3	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
35 to 45	1	-	1	-	1	2	-	-	2	1	-	1
45 to 55	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
55 to 65	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
65 years and over	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-
	6	3	1	3	4	5	1	2	8	1	-	1

URBAN DISTRICT OF DORKING

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SENIOR SANITARY INSPECTOR
FOR THE YEAR 1950

Sanitary Inspector's Office,
Council Offices,
Pippbrook,
Dorking.

To the Chairman and Members of the
Dorking Urban District Council.

Mr. Chairman, Lady and Gentlemen,

I submit herewith my Annual Report on the work of your
Sanitary Inspectors during the year 1950.

Routine visits suffered to some extent for two reasons - first, the fact that when the Surrey County Council asked if I could be permitted to co-operate with the County Planning Department in carrying out a survey of certain camp sites it was agreed that the work should be given a measure of priority, and secondly the gap of some seven weeks between the time when Mr. Bealing, Additional Sanitary Inspector, left the Council's service, and his successor, Mr. Packham, took up his duties.

As the camp site survey revealed some interesting information on the use of moveable dwellings as permanent homes, I have included it in this Report.

The number of complaints showed a decrease on the previous year. All were investigated, and the appropriate action taken. As the year drew to a close the wet weather was beginning to show its effects in the number of complaints about dampness.

There was no diminution of our efforts to persuade the occupiers of food premises that clean conditions are essential.

During 1950 my monthly reports were presented first to the Housing Committee, but after May to the separate Public Health Committee. I wish to record my thanks to the Chairman and Members of those Committees, to Dr. Ive and to my colleagues, for the help, co-operation and support which I received.

I am, Mr. Chairman, Lady and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

D. ALLAN.

Senior Sanitary Inspector.

INSPECTIONS AND RE-INSPECTIONS

The number of visits and inspections carried out during the year is summarised below:-

General Sanitation

Water Supply	4
Drainage	62
Tents, Vans and Sheds	640
Factories with mechanical power	18
Factories without mechanical power	1
Bakehouses	26
Dustbins	203
Refuse Accumulations	9
Rats and Mice (Visits by Rodent Operator)	
Treatments	6224
Survey	137
Schools	4
Shops	40
Miscellaneous Sanitary Visits	125
Camp Sites	34
Wasps Nests	13
Fly Infestations	8
Swimming Pools	24
Unsuccessful Visits	273

Housing

<u>Under Public Health Acts:</u>	
No. of houses inspected	104
No. of re-inspections	342
<u>Under Housing Acts:</u>	
No. of houses inspected	12
No. of re-inspections	75
<u>Verminous Premises:</u>	
No. of houses inspected	12
No. of re-inspections	16
Miscellaneous Housing Visits	305

Infectious Diseases.

Inquiries in cases of Infectious Diseases	61
Visits re disinfection	10
Miscellaneous Infectious Disease Visits	18

Meat and Food Inspection

<u>Inspection of Meat:</u>	
Visits to slaughterhouses	32
Visits to shops and stalls	38
Visits to other premises	3

Visits to:-

Butchers	61
Fishmongers and Poulterers	16
Grocers	179
Greengrocers and Fruiterers	19
Dairies and Milk Shops	73
Ice-Cream Premises	42
Food Preparing Premises	193
Market Stalls	5
Restaurants	57
Street Vendors and Hawkers's Carts	55

Inspections and Re-inspections (contd)

Meat and Food Inspection (contd)

Visits in connection with sampling:

Milk -	Bacteriological	147
Water -	Bacteriological	22
Ice-Cream -	Bacteriological	21
Miscellaneous Food Visits		37
Food Poisoning Enquiries		4
		<u>9,809</u>

NOTICES ISSUED AND ACTION TAKEN

The Notices served and the results of such action are given in their respective categories, but the total summary (excluding action taken under the Food and Drugs Act, 1938) is as follows:-

Preliminary

Outstanding on 1st January, 1950	54
Issued during the year	161
Complied with during the year	117
Cancelled during the year	4
Statutory action necessary	54
Outstanding on 31st December, 1950	40

Statutory

Outstanding on 1st January, 1950	22
Issued during the year	66
Complied with during the year	65
Cancelled during the year	3
Action in default taken	3
Outstanding on 31st December, 1950	17

COMPLAINTS

Five hundred and seventy-three complaints were received from the public as follows:-

Insanitary condition of houses	91
Drainage of houses	19
Drainage of other premises	10
Flooded cellars	1
Defective ashbins	74
Rats and Mice	205
Wasps nests	7
Beetles	1
Verminous Premises	7
Ants	3
Woodworm	1
Fly infestations	2
Unsound Food	127
Miscellaneous	25
	<u>573</u>

DEFECTS FOUND AND REMEDIED? NUISANCES ABATED, ETC.

The inspection of dwelling houses, etc., and consequent actions resulted in the following conditions being found and remedied.

	<u>Found</u>	<u>Remedied</u>
Rooms requiring decorations	2	6
Rooms requiring plastering	28	28
Damp walls	29	33
Defective eavesgutters	25	25
Defective downspouts	12	15
Defective roofs	23	31
Defective chimney stacks	20	20
Defective brickwork	10	12
Defective window frames	27	32
Defective sashcords and fasteners	18	20
Defective floors	15	9
Defective doors	10	14
Defective fireplaces	8	8
Defective kitchen ranges and ovens	6	11
Defective washboilers	6	6
Defective sinks and wastepipes	1	2
Defective sink wastepipes	2	2
Defective w.c. cisterns	14	15
Defective w.c. pedestals	13	12
Defective w.c. seats	9	7
Defective drains	9	10
Defective fresh air inlets (drains)	2	1
Overflowing cesspools	1	2
Defective stairtreads and risers	5	5
Defective yard surfaces and passages	3	4
Accumulations of refuse	1	1
Defective ashbins	76	76
Defective handrail to stairs	3	4
Flooded cellars	4	3

NOTICES SERVED AND COMPLIED WITH DURING THE YEAR AND NOTICES OUTSTANDING AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1950

(1) Housing Act, 1936

No. of Preliminary Notices outstanding 1st January, 1950	9
No. of Statutory Notices outstanding 1st January, 1950	8
No. of Preliminary Notices served	12
No. of Preliminary Notices complied with	11
No. of Preliminary Notices cancelled	1
No. of Statutory Notices served	6
No. of Statutory Notices complied with	13
No. of Preliminary Notices outstanding 31st December, 1950	3
No. of Statutory Notices outstanding 31st December, 1950	1

(2) Public Health Act, 1936

	<u>Houses</u>	<u>Other Premises</u>	<u>Dust-bins</u>
No. of Preliminary Notices outstanding 1st January, 1950	28	2	7
No. of Statutory Notices outstanding 1st January, 1950	10	-	3
No. of Preliminary Notices served	76	2	71
No. of Preliminary Notices complied with	47	2	54
No. of Preliminary Notices cancelled	1	-	2
Statutory Action necessary	33	-	-
No. of Statutory Notices served	45	-	15
No. of Statutory Notices complied with	41	-	11
No. of Statutory Notices cancelled	2	-	1
Action in Default taken	1	-	2
No. of Preliminary Notices outstanding 31st December, 1950	23	2	7
No. of Statutory Notices outstanding 31st December, 1950	11	-	4

INSPECTION OF MEAT AND OTHER FOODS

(a) Meat inspected at time of slaughter

At premises licensed as a slaughterhouse, the following animals were killed and inspected:

<u>Sheep</u>	<u>Calves</u>	<u>Pigs</u>
5	3	84

Found to be diseased:-

1 whole carcase of pig	220 lbs	(Tuberculosis)
	<u>220 lbs</u>	

(b) Meat (inspected in shops) and other foods.

Examination revealed that the following foodstuffs were unfit for human consumption, and were voluntarily surrendered and destroyed.

Commodity	No.	Tins	Jars	Weight				
				Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.	Ozs.
Beef: English	-	-	-	-	5	3	11	8
Imported	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	8
Mutton and Lamb	-	-	-	-	1	-	11	8
Pork	-	-	-	-	3	1	16	8
Offal	-	-	-	-	1	2	15	9
Sausages	-	-	-	-	-	1	18	12
Fish	-	-	-	-	3	3	14	-
Bacon and Ham	-	-	-	-	3	2	2	8
Cheese	-	-	-	-	-	2	19	14
Fats	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	2
Cereals	-	-	-	-	8	3	3	4
Sweets	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	12
Puddings	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	-
Cakes and Cake mixture	-	-	-	-	-	2	17	-
Spaghotti	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-
Canned Meat	-	-	-	-	14	3	10	8
Canned Milk	-	593	-	-	-	-	-	-
Canned Vegetables	-	639	-	-	-	-	-	-
Canned Soup	-	102	-	-	-	-	-	-
Canned and bottles fruit	-	1080	1	-	-	-	-	-
Canned Fish	-	555	-	-	-	-	-	-
Preserves	-	56	6	-	-	-	-	-
Savouries	-	8	300	-	-	-	-	-
Tinned Puddings	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pickles and Sauces	-	8	79	-	-	-	-	-
Assorted Foodstuffs	-	560	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eggs	2255	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2255	3606	386	2	5	3	6	5

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938

The register of food premises now includes the following which are analysed under trade headings and show classes of food sold. In some cases one business may be allocated under two headings:-

Catering Establishments	51
Confectioners (Cakes, Pastries, etc.)	17
Bakehouses	10
Butchers	17
Retail Grocers, etc.	46
Wholesale Grocers	1
Fruiterers and Greengrocers	19
Wholesale Greengrocers	1
Fishmongers and Fish Fryers	8
Bacon Smoking Factory	1
Sausage Factory	5
Mineral Waters	1
Vegetarian Stores	1

PREMISES IN RESPECT OF WHICH NOTICES OF CONTRAVENTION WERE
SERVED AND COMPLIED WITH UNDER SECTION 13 OF THE ACT.

(a) Informal Notices of Contravention

	Brought Forward	Served	Complied With	Formal Notices Served	Outstanding as at 31. 12. 50.
Restaurant Kitchens	2	7	7	1	1
Bakehouses	2	1	3	Nil	Nil
Butchers	1	1	1	Nil	1
Grocers	Nil	9	5	2	2
Fruiterers and Greengrocers	5	2	6	Nil	1

(b) Formal Notices

Grocers	Nil	2	1	-	1
Restaurant Kitchens	Nil	1	1	-	-

CONDITIONS FOUND TO REQUIRE SERVICE OF NOTICES AND THE
RESULTS OF ACTION TAKEN UNDER SECTION 13 OF THE ACT.

	Brought Forward	Found	Remedied	Outstanding 31. 12. 50.
Sanitary Conveniences and ashbins in or communicating with room	3	1	3	1
Walls, Ceilings, Floors, Windows and Doors not kept in proper state of repair	3	2	5	-
Redecoration required	2	30	20	12
Insufficient Ventilation	Nil	1	1	Nil
Accumulation of solid and liquid refuse	3	1	3	1
Tables, benches, floors, etc., inadequately cleansed	Nil	1	1	Nil
Utensils kept in dirty condition	Nil	1	1	Nil
Hot & Cold water supply required	7	1	3	5
Lack of towels	6	3	5	4
Insufficient washbasins	6	1	4	3

SHOPS ACT, 1934

During the year 40 visits were made. The Register of Shops now totals 326 premises (including licensed premises) as set out below. Each of these is classified under the main heading of goods sold.

Tobacco and Confectionery (Sweets, etc.)	16
Confectionery (Cakes, pastries, etc.)	17
Chemists	9
Newsagents and Stationers	15
Outfitters	20
Hairdressers	14
Dyers and Cleaners	8
Electrical and Radio	5
Furnishers	6
Model Engineers	1
Pet Food Shops	1
Vegetarian Stores	1
Boots and Shoes	22
Licensed Premises	46
Jewellers	4
Opticians	4
Ironmongers and Hardware	7
Grocers	35
Greengrocers and Fruiterers	12
General Stores	15

Shops Act, 1934 (contd)

Butchers	16
Fishmongers and Fish Fryers	8
Corn and Seed Merchants	2
Photographic	4
Fancy Goods	2
China and Glass	2
Leather Goods	1
Furriers	1
Antiques	5
Florists	2
Toys, Cycles and Prams	4
Milk Shops	3
Car Sales	2
Drapers and Haberdashers	6
Sewing Machines	1
Music Shops	2
Decorators' Sundries	2
Vacant Shops	5
	<u>326</u>

No conditions were found to require the service of notices; the position compared with last year being as follows:-

	<u>Found</u>	<u>Remedied</u>
Premises without adequate sanitary accommodation	-	-
	<u>W.C's</u>	<u>Temperature</u>
No. of Preliminary Notices outstanding 31st December, 1949	1	-
No. of Preliminary Notices served	-	-
No. of Preliminary Notices complied with	1	-
No. of Preliminary Notices outstanding 31st December, 1950	-	-

MILK AND DAIRIES

One distributor was added to the register and one removed, in consequence of a change of business. The number of registrations under the Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949, therefore remain the same as last year, viz:-

Distributors with premises within the Urban District	10
Distributors whose premises are outside the Urban District	4
Dairies	5

ICE-CREAM

Twenty-four samples of ice-cream were submitted for bacteriological examination. The results were as follows:-

<u>Sample No.</u>	<u>Methylene Blue Test Provisional Grade</u>	<u>Coliform Test</u>
1.	IV	Coliforms present in 1/10 ml. Faecal Coli absent.
2.	III	Coliforms absent
3.	II	" "
4.	III	Coliforms absent. Faecal Coli present (after pre-incubation).
5.	II	Coliforms absent
6.	II	" "
7.	I	" "
8.	I	" "
9.	II	" "
10.	II	Coliforms present in 1/10 ml. Faecal Coli absent.
11.	II	Coliforms absent
12.	I	" "
13.	I	" "
14.	I	Coliforms present in 1/10 ml. Faecal Coli absent.

Ice-Cream (contd).

<u>Sample No.</u>	<u>Methylene Blue Test</u> <u>Provisional Grade</u>	<u>Coliform Test</u>
15.	II	Coliforms absent
16.	II	" "
17.	III	Coliforms present in 1/10 ml. Faecal Coli present
18.	I	Coliforms absent
19.	I	" "
20.	I	" "
21.	I	" "
22.	I	Coliforms present in 1/10 ml. Faecal Coli absent
23.	II	Coliforms absent
24.	II	" "

Details of unsatisfactory reports on samples were forwarded to the district where the ice-cream was produced, so that investigations could take place.

CAMP SITES AND MOVEABLE DWELLINGS

As has been mentioned by the Medical Officer of Health, a great deal of time was spent in carrying out a detailed survey of four sites on the north side of Boxhill Road.

An assistant in the County Planning Department dealt with the preparation of site plans and the plotting of the various caravans and structures, while I obtained details of each dwelling and its occupants, and the facilities available for them.

The investigation revealed the extent to which these sites, really intended for holiday or week-end use, were being used as permanent homes by families, who, mainly because of the lack of housing accommodation, had chosen or been driven to using this means of achieving independence in their living conditions. It brought to the fore the question of whether it is better to live as a separate family unit in accommodation which is cramped and often lacking in convenience so far as modern standards of lighting, cooking, washing, water supply, and sanitary accommodation are concerned, or whether the alternative is preferable - a sub-tenancy in furnished or unfurnished rooms, with those facilities, but also with the disadvantages which may arise from the clash of personalities.

This is a very human problem. Unfortunately, however, the district which is selected by those who decide to live their own lives, unfettered by the restrictions which irked them when in rooms, suffers in several ways. In the first place, if the newcomers make application to be placed on the Council's list of housing applicants, they create, on the grounds of overcrowding and lack of facilities, what appears to be a class with priority demands. Secondly, the Council's services - sewage disposal, refuse collection, - have an added burden without any compensating rate income. Lastly, the possibilities of nuisances or offences under Public Health and Planning law are increased.

In the case of the four sites investigated in the Box Hill area, the fact emerged that the majority of the "permanent" dwellers did not work in the Dorking Urban District, nor did they wish to be rehoused in it.

The following summary sets out the information gained during the survey.

1. Description.

(i) Site A.

Situated on the north side of Boxhill Road, close to the boundary running between Dorking Urban and Dorking and Horley Rural District, and sloping gently from south to north.

The total area of land is approximately 37 acres, though the area licensed in the past for use as a caravan site has been only a part of this. Development has taken place beyond this limit, and it is possible to say that practically all the area is being used, to some degree, as a site for moveable dwellings.

Apart from those parts cleared for the reception of caravans, there is a great amount of undergrowth, penetrated by various footpaths and tracks, which during wet weather are very muddy and slippery.

(ii) Site B.

Between Boxhill Road and part of the southern boundary of Site A. The area of land used for the parking of caravans is approximately four-fifths of an acre, and this has been licensed in the past under Section 269 of the Public Health Act, 1936.

The site, between the vans, is fairly clear - there is little undergrowth, and there are definite paths (though not adequately surfaced) to the caravans.

The general appearance of this camp is very adversely affected by old derelict coach bodies, part caravans, etc., on an adjoining piece of ground used for caravan building.

(iii) Site C.

Shaped like a reverse "L", running first east from Ashurst Drive, then northerly taking in the sides and bottom of a valley, up to a common boundary with Site D. Site A forms the eastern boundary.

This site, which is of an area of about $4\frac{1}{2}$ acres, contains very few vans or wheeled dwellings, but mainly huts.

The valley part contains much undergrowth and many trees. The tracks and footpaths are awkward in wet weather, due to the slope of the ground and the nature of the path surfaces.

(iv) Site D.

This is probably the oldest camping site in the Box Hill Area, having been used for some 27 or 28 years.

Headley Heath forms the northern boundary, Site A the eastern. The valley formation mentioned in Site C comes on northwards through this site.

The main entrance is from Ashurst Drive.

The total area of land is $6\frac{3}{4}$ acres, but the Council, in their licence under Section 269, did not include the valley portion. This contains a few huts which have been there many years and which existed when the Box Hill area was brought within the Urban District by boundary revision. It is felt, however, that the lower ground in this valley, by reason of scrub and tree growth, damp soil and slippery paths, is unsuitable as a site for moveable dwellings.

Camp Sites and Moveable Dwellings (contd)

2. General Sanitary Arrangements

(a) Water Supply

(i) Site A.

For communal use there are five standpipes (served by the East Surrey Water Company's Supply). In addition, the occupiers of two plots have their individual standpipes.

The central ablution block contains ranges of washbasins in both male and female sections, but little use appears to be made of them.

(ii) Site B.

One standpipe provides main water from the East Surrey Water Company's supply.

(iii) Site C.

Three standpipes for communal use, conveniently spaced.

In addition, the occupiers of four huts have water laid on to taps indoors.

(iv) Site D.

Three standpipes supplying mains water. At time of survey, a fourth one was being installed, to reduce the distance which some dwellers have to go for water.

(b) Closet Accommodation

(i) Site A.

In the central ablution block there are eight Elsan chemical closets - four for each sex. These are supposed to work on the Elsan camp system, which, if under proper supervision and with proper use, should work satisfactorily. Unfortunately, their care and maintenance has been entirely inadequate and as a result unsatisfactory conditions were found.

Approximately one-third of the family units using this site (either permanently or for occasional use only) have their own chemical closets. Details of those in permanent residence are given later.

(ii) Site B.

Communal sanitary conveniences consist of three chemical closets for men and three for women; they are neither well-housed nor well maintained, yet at the time of visit could not be deemed so bad as to constitute a nuisance.

Only three families on this site have their own chemical closets.

(iii) Site C.

No communal sanitary facilities exist on this site. Each hut or dwelling has its own chemical or pail closet within the plot, and the contents are dug into the ground. During our inspections I could not find any trace of nuisance arising from this method of disposal.

(iv) Site D.

Communal Elsan closets - four for men, six for women - are situated about half way down the valley slope. Nearby is an open pit into which the contents have been emptied for a long period. Due to an insufficient use of Elsanol chemical and lack of proper cover, probably arising from inadequate supervision as the site owner came down at week-ends only, this has become a serious nuisance.

Camp Sites and Moveable Dwellings (contd)

The new owner, however, is taking immediate action to remedy the nuisance and improve the present facilities, pending the preparation and submission of proposals for more adequate sewage disposal, by renewing derelict Elsan closets, preparing a new disposal pit - to be covered and properly ventilated - and filling in and rendering innocuous the present insanitary one.

Six families have their own chemical closets.

(c) Dustbins

(i) Site A.

Nine bins for ordinary domestic refuse and one for pig swill, all kept in a central position (against ablution block). Most burnable refuse is dealt with on the individual plots.

The number of bins is inadequate in view of the number of families now living permanently on this site.

(ii) Sites B, C and D.

Centrally positioned bins available for the reception of refuse. In addition, some of the refuse is dealt with by incineration..

(d) Refuse on sites

(i) Site A.

Quite apart from the individual accumulations beneath vans, and on the plots, there is a certain amount of refuse around the site, and in particular one large accumulation of old iron, etc.

(ii) Sites B, C and D.

A number of the occupants use the spaces below their vans or under their huts as a general dumping ground for old wood, broken furniture, cardboard cartons, old iron, and the like.

These are not, however, accumulations of putrescible refuse which could be dealt with by action under the Public Health Act. Singularly few instances were noted of loose refuse scattered about plots or in undergrowth.

(e) Disposal of Waste Water

(i) Site A.

In every instance, the waste water from the permanently occupied dwellings is disposed of on the plots concerned - either by scattering a bowlful after use, by discharge on to the ground surface through a hose pipe attached to a sink waste, or into primitive soakaways. In a few cases pools of waste soapy water were observed lying under or near a van - a condition which in warmer weather could give rise to a nuisance.

(ii) Site B.

In most cases waste water is disposed of on the ground - where small garden plots have been cultivated - while in others it is discharged into buckets which are emptied into a sump at the corner of the site.

Camp Sites and Moveable Dwellings (contd)

(Site D. (contd))

One permanently occupied but in very poor condition is to be demolished, and the family in it will be accommodated, until rehoused properly, in a much more substantial hut, better ventilated and lighted, a few yards away.

4. Occupation - permanent and temporary

(i) Site A.

Forty-six family units were found to be living here permanently, the total number of persons being 110,- an average of 2.4 per family. Details as to the composition of the families, the district from which they came to Box Hill, the district where they work, their length of residence, and their means of cooking, lighting and heating are given in the statistical summaries which follow.

(ii) Sites B, C and D.

Thirty-eight families were living permanently on these three sites. As will be noted from the statistics given, it was not possible to obtain full information in all cases, due largely, I think, to the higher proportion on these sites, of married couples without children, both husband and wife going out to work.

5. Housing Applicants

(i) Site A.

The statistical details set out the position regarding applications for Council houses from these permanent residents. During more than one interview, stress was laid on the fact that the family had invested their money in a caravan because of the attitude adopted by local authorities when application had been made for a Council house.

(ii) Sites B, C and D.

The position regarding applications for rehousing is given, so far as it was possible to obtain the information, in the relevant figures.

It is worth noting, I think, that on Site C (that consisting mainly of huts) out of 8 permanent residents, 7 did not want a Council house,

6. Overcrowding

The assess ment of overcrowding was rather a difficult question, in view of the fact that although Section 268 (2) of the Public Health Act, 1936, states that any tent, van, shed, or similar structure used for human habitation "which is in such a state, or so overcrowded, as to be prejudicial to the health of the inmates" shall be a statutory nuisance, there appears to be no guidance as to the standard of accommodation to be adopted.

In view of the fact, therefore, that the caravans and huts under review are permanently occupied by families trying to lead a normal life, it seemed reasonable to base the degree of overcrowding on that set out in the Housing Act, 1936, which would have to apply if these dwellings were rooms rented on a sub-tenancy.

Camp Sites and Moveable Dwellings (contd)

7. Conclusions

(i) Site A.

From the evidence obtained in this case, it appeared that the real problem - that of rehousing and the prevention of reoccupation - is not Dorking's problem, as the Council has already stated on more than one occasion. As proof of this statement I refer in particular to the information about places of origin, places of work, and housing applicants. The majority of those interviewed had no interest in Dorking.

Another point which emerged was that this site attracted permanent dwellers because of the lax regulations. By regulations in this connection I do not mean licence conditions, but those imposed, or which should be imposed by the site owner for the good conduct and appearance of the camp.

Several of the other site licence holders on Boxhill Road will not permit the accumulations of household effects, perambulators, store-sheds, etc., which are a most noticeable feature of this site, yet cannot be dealt with under Public Health legislation.

(ii) Sites B, C and D)

As was the case in (i) above, the information gathered under the various headings strengthened the argument that the rehousing of the majority of permanent residents should not be Dorking's problem. Their main interests lie north of our boundaries.

The unfortunate thing is, however, that in view of these investigations, and the threat of impending action which was brought to the notice of the site owners particularly by a meeting arranged between them and the Surrey County Council Planning Officer, several of the families who at the time of the survey were not at all anxious to be housed in Dorking, and who, therefore, are not included in the appropriate summary as applicants to this Council, have now applied for accommodation.

To generalise about these three sites, I think it can be said that B is too small to achieve very satisfactory results in lay-out, sanitary accommodation, and sewage disposal; C, although there may be many instances of contravention of building byelaws, presents no evidence of a nature which would support immediate action on health grounds; and at D, owing to the change of ownership, improvements are already in hand to eliminate nuisance and inconvenience.

Summary of statistics referred to in report on a detailed investigation of four camp sites in the Box Hill area

<u>Sanitary Accommodation (permanent occupants only)</u>	<u>A</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>C</u>	<u>D</u>	<u>Total</u>
(1) Families using Elsan, or other chemical or pail closets, in communal blocks.	19	11	-	10	40
(2) Families using their own closet accommodation	27	3	8	6	44
(3) Means of disposal in cases set out in (2) above:					
(a) by burying on own plot	12	-	8	-	20
(b) by carrying to and emptying in communal disposal pits	15	3	-	6	24
(4) Distances to be covered.					
(a) Families using communal Elsans: Up to 50 yards	6	3	-	5	14
50 - 100 "	9	7	-	3	19
over 100 "	4	1	-	2	7
(b) Families with own accommodation who dispose of contents in communal pits:					
- 50 yards	-	1	-	1	2
50 - 75 "	3	1	-	-	4
75 -100 "	4	-	-	-	4
over 100 "	8	1	-	5	14

Camp Sites and Moveable Dwellings (contd)

Distances to nearest main water supply (permanent occupants only)

	A	B	C	D	Total
Indoors	-	-	4	-	4
10 yards or less	5	-	-	1	6
10 - 25 yards	3	3	-	1	7
25 - 50 "	16	7	3	6	32
50 - 75 "	10	2	1	2	15
75 - 100 "	9	2	-	2	13
100 - 150 "	2	-	-	1	3
over 150 "	1	-	-	3	4

Constitution of family units

	A	B	C	D	Total Families	Total persons
Sole Occupants: Male	2	2	-	-	4	4
Female	3	-	2	-	5	5
Husband and Wife	14	5	2	9	30	60
Husband, wife, one son over 10 yrs.	1	-	-	-	1	3
Husband, wife, one son under 10 yrs.	6	4	1	1	12	36
Husband, wife, one daughter over 10 yrs.	1	-	-	-	1	3
Husband, wife, one daughter under 10 yrs.	7	1	-	3	11	33
Husband, wife, one son over 10, one son under 10.	2	-	-	-	2	8
Husband, wife, 2 sons under 10	1	1	-	-	2	8
Husband, wife, one son and one daughter under 10.	4	1	-	1	6	24
Husband, wife, 2 daughters over 10.	-	-	1	-	1	4
Husband, wife, one daughter over and one under 10	-	-	1	-	1	4
Husband, wife, son over 10, daughter under 10	-	-	-	1	1	4
Husband, wife, 2 sons and one daughter under 10	-	-	1	1	2	10
Husband, wife, one son and two daughters under 10	1	-	-	-	1	5
Widow with grown-up son	1	-	-	-	1	2
Widow with one son and one daughter under 10	1	-	-	-	1	3
Widow with son and daughter, both over 21	1	-	-	-	1	3
Widow with daughter over 21	1	-	-	-	1	2
	46	14	8	16	84	221

Housing Applicants to:-

	A	B	C	D	TOTAL
Dorking U.D.C.	9	3	1	1	14
Leatherhead U.D.C.	-	3	-	-	3
Reigate B.C.	4	-	-	-	4
Croydon C.B.C.	1	-	-	-	1
Epsom B.C.	2	-	-	-	2
Surbiton B.C.	1	1	-	-	2
Sutton & Cheam B.C.	1	-	-	-	1
St. Pancras M.B.	1	-	-	-	1
Wandsworth	-	1	-	1	2
Wimbledon	-	1	-	-	1
Banstead	-	-	-	1	1
Hayes and Harlington	1	-	-	-	1
New Malden	-	1	-	1	2
L.C.C.	1	1	-	-	2
Information not obtained	1	5	-	6	12
Total applicants:					
To Dorking U.D.C.					14
To other Authorities					23

X Not Applicants	26	3	7	7	43
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Camp Sites and Moveable Dwellings (contd)Housing Applicants (contd)

X Included in this number are the following:

With own house at Sutton (not tenanted) - came here for wife to recuperate after major operation, August, 1949.	1
With house rented at Croydon, but sub-let to married daughters, 2 rooms being retained for own use when needed	1
Living under present circumstances for health reasons, previous accommodation having been given up (1 cured T.B., 1 query T.B., 1 empyema)	3
Prefering to wait until prices more reasonable, they buy own house.	3
Working at Chessington, applied to Leatherhead and Surbiton, but not accepted on either list.	2

Places of origin:

	A	B	C	D	Total Families
Dorking U.D.C. area	6	-	-	3	9
Birmingham	3	-	-	-	3
Bognor	1	-	-	-	1
Bournemouth	1	-	-	-	1
Cheam	-	-	2	-	2
Chessington	1	-	-	-	1
Coulsdon	1	-	-	-	1
Croydon	2	-	1	-	3
Epsom	2	-	-	-	2
Feltham	1	-	-	-	1
Hertford	-	1	-	-	1
Leatherhead	-	1	1	-	2
Littlehampton	1	-	-	-	1
Liverpool	-	-	-	1	1
London	10	4	3	1	18
Mitcham	1	-	-	-	1
Morden	1	-	-	-	1
New Malden	-	1	-	-	1
Norbury	-	-	-	1	1
Ottershaw	-	-	-	1	1
Raynes Park	-	1	-	-	1
Reigate	2	-	-	-	2
Richmond	-	-	-	1	1
Sidcup	1	-	-	-	1
Surbiton	1	-	-	-	1
Sutton	2	-	-	1	3
Thornton Heath	1	-	-	-	1
Wallington	2	-	-	-	2
Warlingham	1	-	-	-	1
Wimbledon	1	-	-	-	1
Worcester Park	2	-	-	1	3
Worthing	1	-	-	-	1
R.A.F. married quarters (Bedfordshire)	-	1	-	-	1
R.A.F.	-	-	-	1	1
Information not obtained	1	5	1	5	12

Places of work:

Dorking	1	-	1	1	3
Chessington	2	1	-	-	3
Coulsdon	1	-	-	-	1
Croydon	2	-	-	1	3
Dorking & Horley area	1	-	-	1	2
Epsom	3	-	-	-	3
Kingston	1	-	-	-	1
Leatherhead	6	5	1	4	16

Camp Sites and Moveable Dwellings (contd)

Places of work (contd)

	A	B	C	D	Total
London	5	2	-	2	9
Merton	-	1	-	-	1
Mitcham	1	-	-	-	1
Morden	1	-	-	-	1
Motspur Park	-	1	-	-	1
Reigate	5	-	-	-	5
Sutton	1	-	-	-	1
Walton-on-the-Hill	1	-	-	1	2
Retired, old age pensioners, etc.	6	2	3	-	11
Unemployed	2	-	-	-	2
At sea	-	1	-	-	1
Information not obtained	7	1	3	6	17

Length of residence (by permanent occupiers)

Under 3 months	5	-	-	1	6
3 - 6 months	9	-	-	3	12
6 - 12 months	9	5	-	4	18
1 - 2 years	14	3	4	3	24
2 - 3 years	5	-	1	2	8
3 - 4 years	-	1	2	-	3
4 - 5 years	3	-	-	1	4
over 5 years	1	-	1	-	2
Information not obtained	-	5	-	2	7

Analysis of all the vans and other structures surveyed on the four sites

	<u>V.Good</u>	<u>Good</u>	<u>Fair</u>	<u>Poor</u>	<u>Total</u>
1. <u>Trailer Caravans</u> (Proprietary makes)					
(a) Permanently occupied	2	9	17	6	34
(b) Temporary use	3	7	20	2	32
2. <u>Trailer Caravans</u> (Other makes and home-made)					
(a) Permanently occupied	-	-	18	7	25
(b) Temporary use	-	-	13	5	18
3. <u>Trailers - Showman's type</u>					
(a) Permanently occupied	-	-	4	-	4
(b) Temporary use	-	-	1	-	1
4. <u>Conversions</u>					
(a) Permanently occupied	-	-	1	2	3
(b) Temporary use	-	-	5	18	23
5. <u>Gipsy type (horse-drawn)</u>					
(a) Permanently occupied	-	-	2	1	3
(b) Temporary use	-	-	3	2	5
6. <u>Living Huts</u>					
(a) Permanently occupied	-	3	9	4	16
(b) Temporary use	-	7	28	11	46

Camp Sites and Moveable Dwellings (contd)

Cooking, Artificial lighting and heating.

(Permanent occupants only)

	A	B	C	D	Total
1. <u>Means of Cooking</u>					
(a) Electricity	-	-	2	-	2
(b) Calor gas appliances	24	5	1	5	35
(c) Solid fuel appliances	6	2	2	3	13
(d) Oil, paraffin, etc.	16	2	3	4	25
Information not obtained	-	5	-	4	9
2. <u>Artificial lighting</u>					
(a) Electricity	2	-	5	1	8
(b) Calor gas	18	6	-	4	28
(c) Oil, paraffin, etc.	26	3	2	7	38
(d) Candles	-	-	1	-	1
Information not obtained	-	5	-	4	9
3. <u>Heating</u>					
(a) Calor gas radiator	5	-	-	-	5
(b) Solid fuel	17	6	8	9	40
(c) Oil, paraffin, etc.	24	3	-	4	31
Information not obtained	-	5	-	3	8

Overcrowding among permanent occupants

Housing Act Standard

Not overcrowded	6	5	5	7	23
Overcrowded by $\frac{1}{2}$ unit	10	4	1	4	19
" " 1 "	11	4	2	2	19
" " $1\frac{1}{2}$ units	12	1	-	-	13
" " 2 "	6	-	-	3	9
" " $2\frac{1}{2}$ "	1	-	-	-	1

As the result of discussions which went on during and after the survey, the owner of Site A submitted a proposal for a comprehensive scheme of redevelopment of his site, with provision for adequate sanitary blocks and drainage to a sewage disposal plant.

The Local Planning Authority (the Surrey County Council) approved the scheme in principle, and we now await the plans and details necessary for byelaw approval.

Site D, under its new owner, shows evidence of steady improvement, but so far as sites B and C are concerned, the Planning Authority's ideas show no signs of practical achievement.

I In addition to the work involved in this investigation and report, routine visits were paid to the other camping sites in the area. Discussions also took place in connection with the establishment of a privately owned camp on land formerly used by the Camping Club of Great Britain and Ireland, and agreement was reached on the sanitary provisions to be made.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

During the year 61 visits of enquiry were carried out in respect of infectious diseases.

Ten rooms were disinfected after the removal, and one after the death of patients suffering from tuberculosis. In addition, one lot of bedding was destroyed in the Council's destructor and the room disinfected following the death of a patient suffering from cancer. Treatment in this case was carried out at the request of a medical practitioner.

RODENT AND INSECT PESTS

(A) Rodent Control

The summary of the year's work is as follows:

No. of complaints received from public	205
No. of inspections and re-inspections by Rodent Operator	6,361
No. of treatments still in hand 31/12/49	24
No. of treatments completed by Rodent Operator during the year	409
No. of premises where maintenance treatment was carried out at regular intervals (e.g. refuse tips, sowage disposal works, warehouses etc.)	9
No. of treatments still in hand 31/12/50	43
Estimated number of rats killed by poison baiting (using Ministry of Agriculture formula)	2,060

Soon after the end of the year, the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries issued a form in report for completion for the period 31st March, to 31st December, 1950 - the first nine months during which the Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949, was operative.

The report made in respect of the Urban District was as follows:

1. Prevalence of Rats and Mice

Type of Property	(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)	(v)	(vi)	(vii)
	Number of properties in Local Authority's Area				Analysis of Column (iv)		
	Total	in which infestation was			Number infested by		
		Notified by Occupier	Other-wise discovered	recorded (Total of (ii) & (iii))	Rats		Mice only
					Major	Minor	
Local Authority's Property	9.	-	5	5	-	5	-
Dwelling-houses	5327	108	140	248	-	210	38
Business Premises	365	20	13	33	-	17	16
Agricultural Property	30	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	5731	128	158	286	-	232	54

Rodent Control (contd)

2. Measures of control by Local Authority

Type of Property	No. of properties inspected	No. of inspections made	No. of Notices Served under Section 4.		No. of treatments carried out ϕ				Block treatments of properties in different occupancies under Sec.6(i) or by informal arrangement		
			Treatments	Works	x Rats	Mice only	x Rats	Mice only	No. of blocks.	Sur-face No. of sep. occupancies	Assoc. sewers No. of man-holes treated
Local Authority's Property	9	14	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dwelling-houses	347	390	-	-	70	37	-	-	46	162	12
Business Premises	68	97	-	-	29	30	-	-	-	-	-
Agricultural Property	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	426	503	-	-	109	67	-	-	46	162	12

x Include under this heading properties infested with both rats and mice.

ϕ Excluding treatments included under block treatments.

(B) Verminous Premises

As a result of complaints and inspections 7 fresh premises (one of which was a Council house) were found to be verminous, and disinfestations were successfully carried out in all cases.

Bed-bugs

No. of houses - 6 (total of rooms 17), Retreatment was carried out in 5 rooms.

Fleas

Four rooms in one house were treated. No retreatment was necessary.

Treatment in all cases was carried out with Zaldecide /D.D.T. or Coopers Municipal Insect Powder.

(C) Other Infestations

As a result of complaints and inspections, 9 wasps nests were treated and destroyed.

Routine visits and treatments for the extermination of cockroaches and steam flies continued at Dorking County Hospital in accordance with the contract.

Infestations of flies, ants, mosquitoes and woodworm were dealt with at various premises in the district.

